CUPREME COURT—COUNTY of KINGS.—
BENRY BAT spaces EDWARD 2. POWERS and
HILLE D his wife Jone Clay and Ann E has wife David
Millet D his wife Jone Clay and Ann E has wife David
in David Da

CUPREME COURT-County of Kings .- Calvin SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—Calvin B Bull against De Witt Line and Darius A. Goodynar, survivors of Cuarles C. Waterhouse, decreased, Lavinia G. Waterhouse, widow of the suid Charles G. Waterhouse, Joseph F. Harden and Eveline F his wife.—Summons for relief—(Cenn. Pendleton and Eveline F his wife.—Summons for trelief—(Cenn. Pendleton and Eveline F his wife.—Summons for trelief—(Cenn. Pendleton and Eveline F his wife.—Summons for trelief—(Cenn. Pendleton and Eveline F his wife.—Summons for trelief Cenn. Pendleton and Eveline F his wife. Summons of the Water Link and Lavinia his calculation with the the City of Freeday, and to serve a copy of your naswer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, number 4! Wall street, in the City of New York, within tweety days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of mon service and if you full to answer the said complaint within the cines aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the railed demanded in the complaint—Datod New BRAINARD & RICE, plintiff 's Astorneys, No. 41 Wall-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

RIGHT OF TRANSIT WITH SLAVES DENIED. A judgment was rendered in the Supreme Court on Monday morning affirming the decision of Judge Paine and declaring the slaves to be free.

The following are the conclusions arrived at-Judge Received only dissenting. Full opinions will be here-

CONCLUSIONS.

The act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1817 and recoacted in parts in 1830 (1 R S., 656), declaring that " no person held as a slave shall be im-" ported, istroduced or brought into this State on any " pretense whatever, except in the cases herein speci-"fied," and "that every such person shall be free" applies to this case. The slaves in this case were brought from Virginia into this S:ate and remained here some short time; and although they were only brought here with a view to carry them from this State to Texas, they were fafter the exceptions in that act were repealed by a subsequent act.) within the prehibitions of that act, and were free if those acts be constitutional. The addition made to the act in the Revised Statutes of 1830, seems to have been intended to place this beyond doubt (See Sec. 659). It is, every person born within this State, whether white "or colored, is FREE (the capitals are so in the Statute), "and every person brought into this State as a slave, "except as anthorized in this title, shall be Farr." One of the exceptions mentioned in that title allows a person not an inhabitant of this State traveling to or from, or passing through this State, to bring his slave here and take him away again, "provided that if the "slave continued here more than 9 months," he should be free. Those exceptions are repealed by the act of

Comity does not require any State to extend any greater privileges to the citizens of another State than ata to its own. As this State does not allow its own citizens to bring a slave here, even in transitu, and to hold him as a slave for any portion of time, it cannot be expected to allow citizens of another State

Subdivision 1 of Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States makes this measure of comity a right, but with the limitation above stated; it gives to the citizens of a sister State only the same privileges and immunities in our State, which our lage give to our own citizens; it declares that "the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privi-"leges and immunities of citizens in the severa

Subdivision 3 of that section is confined to the case of a person held to service or labor escaping from one person voluntarily brought by his master into another State for any period of time—it cannot by any rule of construction be extended to such a case. It is: "No "person held to labor or service in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in con-"sequence of any law or regulation therein, be dis-"charged from such labor or service," &c.

The clause of the Constitution giving to Congres power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations "and among the several States, and with the Indian "triber," confers no power on Congress to declare the status which any person shall sustain, while in any State of the Union. This power belonged, originally, to each State, by virtue of its sovereign and independest character, and has never been surrendered. It has not been conferred on Congress, or forbidden to the States, unless in some provisions in favor of personal rights, and is therefore retained by each State, and may be exercised as well in relation to persons in tran situ as in relation to those remaining in the State.

The power to regulate commerce may be exercised over persons as passengers only while they are on the ocead, and until they come under State jurisdiction. It seases when the voyage ends, and then the State laws

The power to regulate commerce-it has been ex pressly declared by the Supreme Court of the United States—did not prevent the State of Mississippi from prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State for the purposes of sale. The same Court has held that goods when imported can (notwithstanding any State law) be sold by the importer in the original packages. It follows that the power to regulate commerce confers on the United States some check on the State legislation at to goods or merchandise after it is brought into the State-but zone as to persons after they arrive within the State.

If this could be regarded in the case of the slaveholding States as a police regulation, it may also be so regarded as to the Free States; they consider (as the legislation of this State for many years has shown that the holding of slaves in this State for any purpose is injurious to our condition and to the public peace, as it is epposed to the sentiment of the people of this

The judgment or order below should be affirmed with coats

In Lowber agt. The Mayor, &c., the Special Term order of Judge Rosswelt was modified without costs to either party.

FIRES.

FIRE IS WIST TWENTI-RIGHTH STREET.

Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire secured in the frame dwelling house No. 163 West Twenty-eight street, occupied by a colored woman amed Mrs. P. Cox. The building, owned by Mr. Willams, was damaged to the amount of \$300. Fally haured. Loss on furniture about \$500. Insured for \$400 in the Goodhae Ins. Co. The origin of the fire is not yet known, the matter being under investigation by the Fire Marchal. There was a rumor affect during the morning which caused suspinion to fall upon a person who formerly occupied the premises. No arrests have yet been made.

Professore Siliman, sen., and Dana of Yale College have been requested to furnish their portraits for pub-heation in a gallery of portraits of eminent men about to be issued at Vienna.

THE TAX BILL FOR 1858.

27,709,282 86.

CONTROLLER FLAGG'S BUDGET.

The following synopsis of the estimates of the various departments for expenses in 1858 was sent to the Board of Councilmen last night:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1857.

the Common Council.

The ninety-ninth section of the ordinance for organ the sinety-min section of the ordinance for organizing the Departments of the Municipal Government of the city, provides that "the Controller shall submit to "the Common Council, on or before the first day of "Newember, in each year, a detailed eatimate of the receipts and expenditures for the year commencing on the first of January following, in order that the annual appropriations must then be rade; and also

"to the first of January following, in order that the "ancual appropriations may then be made; and also an estimate of the probable amount of tax that may be required for the year commencing on the first day "of January following, with the draft of an act "authorizing the raising of such tax, in order that an "application may be made to the Legislature for au "thority to levy the same."

Athough the feregoing ordinance requires the Controller to submit his report "on or before the list of November," the Board of Education are, by the third section of chapter 386 of the laws of 1851, allowed until the 15th of November, to make their annual estimate for the support and maintenance of the schools; and by the 25th section of the Charter of 1857, the Governors of the Alms House and the Board of Education are required to submit their estimates to the Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and the Presidents of the two Boa us of the Common Council, before the same can properly be included in the Controller's estimate.

The references before made to the ordinance of the Common Council, and the laws of the State, show the interestibility of a state compliance on the put of the

Common Council, and the laws of the State, show the impracticability of a strict compliance on the part of the Control er with the ninety-ninth section of the ordin-

arce of 1849.

The statements from the several dapartments will now be referred to, under their appropriate heads.

now be referred to, under their appropriate heads.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. I is a certificate of an Auditing Committee, of the amount considered "requisite and needful to be raised" for the support of the police of the City and County of New-York for the year 1858. Section 26 of "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police" District, and to provide for the government thereof," pasted April 15, 1857, requires the Board of Police "on or before the first Monday of June in each year" to estimate the sum "requisite and needful to be raised "for the support of the police, which estimate is by the same section to be submitted to an "Auditing Committee," composed of the Presidents of the Board of Supervisors in each county within the Police District, and the Controllers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to be by them approved before the Supervisors can raise the same by tax.

On the 12th day of August, 1857, the Auditing Committee are at the office of the Police Commissioners to examine their estimates, which, after some reductions

mittee net at the office of the Police Commissioners to examine their estimates, which, after some reductions, were approved by the Auditing Committee. The amount considered necessary for the support of the police force then in the department and for the general expenses is \$888,548 60.

If the number of policemen should be increased to the number that was considered necessary under the old system, to 1200, it would require a larger sum. The Auditing Committee based the appropriation upon the number of patrolmen in service at the time of their action, viz. 851:

action, viz , 851: At \$800 each..... 25 River Police, \$800.

By the 14th section of the same act the City of New-York is required to provide, at the expense of the City, "all necessary accommodations" required by the Beard of Pelice for the accommodation of the Police force, "to furnish the same suitably and to warm "and light the same by day and night." And in case the Common Council refuses so to do, after having been requested, "then the said Board of Police may "make thir own provisions in the premises, and the when requested, "then the said Board of Police may "make their own provisions in the premises, and the "rame when made shall become a proper charge and "debt for the expenses and disbursement thereof "against the said City," In consequence of the refusal of the Mayor to surrender the station-houses to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, it became necessary for them to rent temporary station-houses, and for the buildings thus rented the Controller has, already paid \$5 603 34. After the decision of the Court of Appeals and the surrender of the old station-houses to the Metropolitan Police, it became desirable to avoid the further payment of rent on account of the temporary station houses, and in several cases the Controller paid liberal sums to induce landlords to settle rud release the Corporation from the payment of rent to the end of the term. In a few cases, where these releases could not be secured, the buildings were rented at such sum as could be obtained for the residue of the term.

when the old Station-Houses came into the posses sion of the Metropolitan Police, the Board applie the Controller for means to place them in proper dition for the use of the new Police, the necessary pense of cleaning, glazing and warming the Station-Houses has been furnished. As the appropriations had been principally exhausted for these objects, con-siderable sums have been expended, which will be found in the averages of the present year.

Statement No. 2 is an estimate prepared by the Cro'on Aqueduct Board, of the receipts and expenditures of that Department for the year 1858.

The revenues for the year are estimated as follows:

Total Receipts, 1856...... 5735 000

or Aqueduct repairs and improvements or water pipes and laying or severs, repairing and cleaning translaties Total...... \$ 525 260

The following sums will be paid by assessment on the property benefitted and by the sense of slock, viz:

For Aqueduct construction and Croton Water-Works

extension. \$708.000

300.000

For sewer construction 235.000

or sewer construction 283,000

Belgian parement. 100,000

or wells and pumps 2,000

or iron pavement, mised in 1857, to be reappropriated. 78,000

The Common Council passed resolutions, Oct. 15, 1857, to increase the salaries of the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board as follows:

Salary of the President Commissioner, from Jan. 1, 1857... 83,000
Salary of Assistant Commissioner, from Jan. 1, 1857... 83,000
Salary of Commissioner of Engineers, from Jan. 1, 1856... 5,000
The 3d section of chapter 383 of the Laws of 1849, 1846... follows: "Such compensation shall not be tocreased or diminished during the term for which they shall

"have been appointed."
An act was passed, Feb. 17, 1857, as follows: "The
Common Council of the City of New-York may, if
they deem it expedient, increase the salaries of the
present officers or Commissioners forming the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city for their present
effection of the Charter passed April 14, 1857.

The 46th section of the Charter passed April 14, 1857, about two months later, refenacts a section contained in the Charter of 1853—viz: "No additional allow-"ance beyond the legal claim under anyonatract with the Corporation, or for any services an its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed."

Can the increase of the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board take effect before the passage of the recolution? The resolution provides that the Engineer shall take effect Jan. 1, 1856, while that of the President and Assistant Commissioner is to take effect, Jan. 1, 1856.

It will be observed that there is a difference in time It will be observed that there is a difference in time when the increase of salaries shall take effect by the resolution, but it is not perceived that any of them are entitled to any "additional allowance beyond the "legal claim" previous to the passage of the resolution by the Common Council, (Oct. 15, 1857.) Entertaining these views, the Controller has put into the estimate for the arrearages of 1857 on account of these salaries an amount equal to the increase from the date of the resolution before referred to.

Statement No. — is an estimete from the Governors of the Alms-House of the smount required to purchase supplies to pay the salaries of the employees of the Department and to meet all necessary expenses of the Board for 1858.

Amount advanced in Dec. 1854, to reimburee Treasury, \$843 800

The amount for 1850 being

Sese than is 1867, including the amount advanced 1854 of \$155.000

1854 of \$455,000.

If the pressure of the times and the severity of the approaching Winter should, is the judgment of the Common Council, rerder it necessary to appropriate a large sum for the distribution of fuel and privisions to relieve the necessities of the poor, this appropriation can in oway be as efficiently and enonomically applied as to be placed under the direction of the Governors of the Aira House for distribution.

It is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Common Council to put in the tax law the sum of \$100,000 for the relief of the inagent and the help-lers, who suffer in science without heigh in a position to splist the active every of those who passess or are seeking power. With the prospects before us, such a contingent provision, to be used if necessary, would command even the approval of those who are overburdened with millions of dollars unjust taxes.

BOARD OF EBUCATION.

scholar taught during the proceeding year, except for such sume as are authorized to be raised under general laws for the support of schools, by applying the rule of the School law to the estimate of the Board, it is believed that the \$125,000 and \$109,902 81 of the regular appropriation are in excess of the amount which can legally be raised by the Board of Sapervicors. The Commissioners appointed by the 25th section of the Charter of 1847, consisting of the Precidents of the Boards of Aldermon and Councillars, the Mason and the Controller, for the reasons Presidents of the Boards of Aldelmen and Councilmen, the Mayor and the Controller, for the reasons above stated, returned the estimate to the Board of Education for reconsideration and correction. A copy of the objections of the Commissioners is appended to the estimate of the Board of Education.

The amount included in the ordinance is less by \$109,962 81 than the amount called for for the year 1858 in the regular estimate of the Board.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. — is an estimate furnished by the Corporation Counsel of the expenses of that Department and Bureau for salaries, disbursements for witnesser's fees, for extra counsel, &c., for 1858, as

For Salary of Corporation Counsel. &c., for 1858, as Series and Counsel. &c., for 1858, as Series and Counsel. &c., for 1858, as Series and Counsel. &c., for Salary in lieu of fees in opening streets. &c., 6, 600 60 For Salary of Board of Supervisors. &c., 6, 600 60 For Clerk Hite. &c., 600 60 For Clerk Hite (arrearges). 1,666 63 for Rent of Office. &c., 63 for Disbursements. for Disbursements.
for star Counsel.
for Salary of Corporation Attorney.
for Salary of two Clerks (fixed by ordinance).
for Rent of Office.
for Rent of Office.
for Salary of Public Administrator.
for Stationery Expenses.

Bureau of Co. poration Attorney and Public Adminis-trator are made to conform to the ordinance organizing

Bureau of Co. poration Attorney and Public Administrator are made to conform to the ordinance organizing the Law Department, passed June 30, 1857. The estimate for disbursements for extra counsel and arrearsges—\$20 000—included in the ordinance under the head of "Law Department."

COUNTY CLERK AND SEFREME COURT.

Stetement No.— is an estimate furnished by the County Clerk of the amount required for the support of that office, and as Clerk of the Supreme Court, he has also furnished an estimate of the expense of that Court, so far as it is paid by the City of New-York.

The five Judges of the Supreme Court are paid \$2,500 each per annum by the State.

In the year 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Board of Supervisors to make an extra allowance to the judges of that court in this distanct.

In December of the same year the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution to pay each of the judges \$1,500 per year from the City Treasury, in addition to the salary of \$2.500 before-mentioned.

This the Controller refused to do for the reason that the Constitution of the State declares that the salary of the Justices of the Supreme Court "shall not be in "creased or diminished during their continuance in "office."

Of the prevent five Judges of the Supreme Court.

"creased or diminished during their continuance in "ffice."

Of the present five Judges of the Supreme Court, one was in office at the time of the passage of the act and resolution; the terms of the remaining four having commenced since that period, are, according to a decision of the Court, allowed the extra compensation, which amounts in the rggregate to \$6,000 per year.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

The following estimate of expenditures for the Street Department is made up without adopting the estimates of either of the contestants for the head of that department:

Trust Accounts. For regulating and grading streets.

For streets, opening and altering.

For flarging, curbing, and guttering streets (by assessment). ment). For filling sunken lots, under ordinance of the Common

sary appropriations, is the assessments for this work are authorized by general laws, and do not require to be included in the annual tax bill.

To be Raised by Taxation.

To be Raised by Taxation.

For building and repairing docks and piers and cleaning and diedging slips.

For lands and places.

For real estate expenses. For Ismy and gas: \$105,384
For lamps and gas: \$105,384
Manhatan Crimpany 224,150
Harliem Company, 82,400
Farnishing oil and lighting oil lamps 52,700—450,634
10,000 For I,000 lamp-posts.
For repairs to public buildings, including new buil lings
for Fire Department.
For aupplies for public offices.
For Fire Department for apparatus, repairs, &c.........
LAMFS AND GAS.

. \$ 165,884

Total Manhattan Gas Light Co. Statement No. 3 is an estimate furnished by the Manhattan Gas Light Co. of the expense of lighting the lamps within the district lighted by that Company for 1858: | [OF 1805] | For Itahing 8,788 lamps, at \$45 each | \$209,950 |
For Itahing Folios Stations, Markets, Public Offices	11,000
For Stating 500 Police Stations, Markets, &c.	2500
For repairs	700
To repairs	700

Houses, &c....riseting and fitting 1,000 posts...rrpairing, refitting and removing posts...rrpairing, refitting and removing posts....roasting 1,000 posts....roasting 1,000 posts....roasting 1,000 posts...roasting 1,000 posts...r For repairing, refitting and removing posts.

For casting 1,000 posts.

For 1,400 and painting.

For 1,000 frames.

By the ordinance organizing the Street Department, passed June 26, 1856, the bureaus and officers of that Department have been greatly increased. The total amount authorized in that ordinance for the payment of maintees is.

352,560

partments

The multiplication of officers in this department is believed to embrace a much larger force than is necessary to perform the duties required, and it is believed the salaries are altogether beyond a fair compensation for the labor performed.

It is provided by section 23 of the Charter of 1857, that there shall be a bureau in this department to be denominated the "Bureau of Repairs and Supplies," which shall have cognizance of all repairs and supplies to public buildings, lands and places, and of all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments, the chief officer whereof shall be a practical buildier, and he shall be called the "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies." A portion of the duties which the Charter thus places in the hands of a practical builder is assigned by the ordinance to a Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, at a salary of 2000, which is not only a sincours, as is believed, but is in conflict with the fair intent of the Charter.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

is in conflict with the intrintent of the Charter.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. 3 is an estimate, furnished by the
City Inspector, of the expense of that department for
the year 1858. The Charter of 1857 has added to this
department the cleaning of the streets, and the "in"spection, regulation and management of the public

markets."
The City Inspector estimates the expenditures for

For City Inspector's Department..... For cleauling streets and pay of Inspect For Jeaning streets (arreatages of 1807

If the cleaning of streets should be contracted for, on sealed birs, for a series of years, the work could no doubt be well done for \$250,000 giving to the contractors the manure. And responsible persons who are well contained with the nature of this work have assured the Controller that they would engage to do the work for \$200,000, provided they could have a contract for five years. The amount put in the ordinance for cleaning streets is \$250,000—the same as last year. This is done on the assumption that the Common Council and the City Inspector in compliance with the in is some on the assumption that the Common Council and the City Inspector, in compliance with the plain instructions of the Chapter, will make contracts on scaled bids, in which case the expense of Ward Inspectors will be dispersed with.

COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS. Statement No. — is an estimate of the expense of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the purpose of assessing the taxable property in the city are county as provided by "An act in relation to as-"secreticate in the City of New York, and to amound "the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 16 1872.

This act provides that the Saparvisors shall selec-This act provides that the Supervisors shall select three Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, which Commissioners are authorized to appoint twelve Deputies to perform the duties heretofore performed by the Ward Assessors, which are abolished by the same act. The Commissioners are also authorized by the third section of the act to select three of their deputies who shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Assessors in the Street Department.

The calaries of the Commissioners are increased from a compensation of \$5 a day as provided by the act of 1850, to a salary of \$3,500 per annum.

The compensation of the Deputies is fixed by the Board of Supervisors at \$2,000 per annum.

The 17th section of the same act provides that the persons then in office known as Assessors in the Street Department shall be continued in office until Jan. 1, 1850, and shall receive the compensation as provided by law before the passage of this act. " but at the ex"piration of the said term the deputies designated for

by law before the passage of this act. "but at the ex"piration of the said term the deputies designated for
"such duty shall receive an annual salary."
It will be seen by reference to the estimate of the
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, that the
sun of \$10,560 is required for the salaries of the three
Commissioners, for twelve deputies, \$24,000, for nine
regular clerks, \$9,000; scriveners, \$3,000; for six additional clerks for four months, \$1,800, and for assistance
to distribute rotices of personal tax, \$1,000, making a
total of \$49,390.

total of \$49,390.

If it is assumed that the Deputies are occupied eight It is assumed that the Deputies are occupied significant in making up the assessment rolls, what service is to be performed by the nine regular clerk during this period? and if it is intended that these clerks shall copy the rolls when they are prepared by the Deputy Commissioners, so as to get the rolls into the hands of the Tax Receiver on the lat of September that presents the bayes of these shall copy the property of the second the hands of the Tax Receiver on the let of September, what pressing business beyond the power of these nice clerks to perform can there be for six extra clerks from the let of September to the 31st of Dacember. The compensation for extra Clerks is not included in the estimate of the Controller.

The tax for the support of the State Government for 1858 has been considerable for reased from that of the present year. The tax of 24 mills on the valuation of 1857,

tax is called for.

Comparing the amount of the tax levy of 1858, the sums which are paid into the State Treasury for schools and for the support of the State Government with the tax for the same objects in 1853, it shows an enormous

spectors and poli cierks, and the addition of 38 districts.

By a former ordinance the sum of \$15 was allowed for the rent of a place for holding the election in each district. The provision of prohibiting of holding the polis where liquor is sold has increased the expense of accommodations for holding the election, and in some cases it has become necessary to erect temporary buildings for the purpose. This additional cost to the tax payers it is believed is fully compensated by the quiet and good order generally prevailing at the places of holding the poll, consequent upon these changes.

The sum included in the ordinance for election expenses for 1858 in \$50,000.

GLASS BALLOT-BOXXS.

A claim was presented to the Controller a few weeks since, supported by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors for the payment of glass ballot-boxes procured order a contract made by the Mayor and a Committee of the Metropolitan Police Commission under the 21st section of the law organizing the Metropolitan Police Department, which declares it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to "provide ballot boxes." The Controller declined to pay, and the costractor commenced legal proceedings against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to recover the amount. The duty of the Board of Police to "provide ballot boxes."
The Controller declined to pay, and the contractor commenced legal proceed ages against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to recover the amount. The mandamus apphed for was refused, and the Judge to whom application was made intimated that the claim was one which should be presented against the County of New-York. Subsequent to these proceedings an injunction was obtained, at the suit of a tax-payer, against the Supervisors, the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty, the Controller and the Chamberlain, to restrain them from taking any steps for the payment of the claim. This, therefore, is a prohibition against any apprepriation for the payment of this claim.

For blasting rock. 72 cents per cubic yard.

For excavating earth 14 cents per cubic yard.

For mand-amizing. 71 cents per cubic yard.

For culverts. \$2 per running foot In November, 1852, said contract was performed, except the macadamizing, and an assessment made and confirmed, the entire cost of the work being about and confirmed, the entire cost of the work being about

On the 11th October, 1852, the Common Council parsed a resolution authorizing the Breet Commissioner to have the Eighth avenue, from One hundred and eccond to One-hundred and Eighth streets, regulated so as to make a greater depth of about five feet between said points, and that the whole expense be paid

Said resolution contemplated and authorized no Said resolution contemplated and authorized no other change in the regulation of the Eighth avenue, other than regulating the same 100 feet in width, instead of 40 feet, and extending the same to One hundred and Fourteenth street, instead of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh street, as regards excavation; and instead of One Hundred and Twefth street as regards filling and embankment.

On the 2d January, 1855, the Street Commissioner, in the name of the Corporation, entered into a contract with Thomas J. Hagen and Dennis McCarthy, for the performance of the work specified in said resolution, whereby they were to receive.

On discovering that this work was going on at ex-thinne prices, under a private contract made by the freet Commissioner, the Controller returned to pay the Street Communicationer, the Controller reduced to pay the estimates of the Surveyor, presented to him by Hagan. Hegan recommently prosecuted the Corporation, and the care was argued before Jailge Whiting, March 1 816, who gave it as nis opinion "that the Goatroller not only had the right, out that it mus his drift to refuse the payment," and dismissed the case with

to the Controller by Mr. Holt, assignee of Hagan, who represents that he has advanced some \$15,000 to Hagan to enable him to execute the work done under the contract referred to, and has deared the Controller to that referred to, and has degred the Controller to ancit and settle his account on equitable principles. This the Controller consented to do, provided that the assignee would produce from Mr. Hegan full power to cancel the contract, and to give the city a full and complete release for all liabilities on account of the same; on this being done the Controller requested Mr. Sage to make up an estimate of what the work done, and which had not been paid for would amount to under the rates fixed in each of the three contracts. This has been done, and these statements are an This has been done, and these statements are an

nexed: nexed:

The statements of Mr. Sage above referred to show the quantity of work to be done and the prices; also the work done and the sums peid therefor. The work done on the third contract, which has been declared illegal, if estimated according to the terms of that con-

tract is \$1.45, and that the total amount of the con-tract would be \$76,750.

The Surveyor, Gardner A. Sage, has presented his

bill as Surveyor on the work performed by Hisan, emounting to \$491, which it is also necessary to provide for by farstion. The whole sum, therefore, put in the ordinance for this purpose is \$10 553 48, and is placed under the head of arrearages of 1857. ARREARAGES OF 1857.

Statemen' No. — is a list of the arrearages of the precent year. "An act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Cou.ts in the City of New-"York into ore act," passed April 13, 1857, fixes the salaries of the justices and clerks at the same as that received by the Justices and Clerk of the Marine Court

authorized.

Statement No. — is a list of judgments, numbering about 430, which are put in the ordinance under the head of arrearages, that have been so much against the city during the year and paid, amounting in the aggregate to the large sum of \$106.838.97.

By an ordinance passed by the Common Council, June 26, 1857, the number of efficers in the Street Department of the part which the number of the street of the partment was increased to nearly twice the number required for the same service under former ordinances beside the number added in great former ordinances partment was increased to nearly twice the number required for the same service under former ordinances (beside the number added in organizing the bureaux of Repairs and Supplies and of Lamps and Gas), and the salaries increased to more than twice the amount formerly paid for the like service in that Department. About the time of the adoption of the ordinance before referred to, C. Devlin was appointed Street Commissioner by the Mayor, and most of the incumbeats under the former Street Commissioner (Taylor) were removed and others appointed instead, while the title to the office was claimed by D. D. Conover under an applicament from the Governor. In this State of affairs, the Controller refused to pay the salaries of the officers in the Street Department until the title to the office was decided by the Courts. The appointees of Mr. Devlin soon after prosecuted their claims for salary, and as the Counsel to the Corporation would not allow a defense to be set up against the legality of Devlin's appointment, there was no sufficient defense to prevent the recovery of judgment upon their claim for services that had never been rendered, they being most of the time under an injunction of the Supreme Court, and restraized from the performance of any duties under their appointments; and judgments have been recovered against the Corporation from month to month, and pay ments have been made upon the executions.

The following is a statement of the sums to be raised by taxation:

TAX LEVY FOR 1858. Alme House.... Alms Heuse.

Asylum for Idiots.

Asylum for Idiots.

Building Loan Stock No. 3.

Bourd of Heelth

Beigian Pavement.

Common Schools for State

Common Schools for City.

Central Park—interest on Debt. County Centingencies.
City Centingencies.
City Inspector's Department.
Cotoners' Feet. Election Expenses
Frors and Delinquencies
Fire Department (for Chief Engineer).
Interect on Revenue Bonds.
Interest on Assessment Bonds.
Interest Estates.
Institution for the Blind. Salaries.

Bunken vessels (removing).
Bunken vessels (removing).
Bushe tax (2i mills).

Street expenses and paving.

Wells and pumps (repairtg).

Water pipes and laying. Total. \$7,342,575 93 Arrearages of 1857. 365,704 93

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
MOSDAT, Dec. 7.-Ald. John Clancy, President, in the chair.

Petitions for correction of taxes, and sundry matters

Petitions for correction of taxes, and sandy matters were announced and referred.

A communication was received from J. L. Turner, member of the Seventy-first Regiment, to have a military overcoat replaced which he had atolen from the Governor's room while watching over the remains of Major General Worth. A motion to refer to the Worth Monument Committee was lost.

Aids. STRERS and FULLMER thought as the coats in the Governor's room were in charge of a policeman when the garment was stolen, the petition should be referred to the Police Commissioners.

referred to the Police Commissioners.

Ald. BLUNT objected to this as the wrong course, but

Ald, Blunt objected to this as the wrong course, but the motion was adopted.

The Central Park—Effort by Democratic Aldermen to deprive the Central Park Laborers of Work.—Ald. Coultre offered the following:

Essired That the Controller be directed to discontinue the further issue of bonds for the improvement of the Central Park, as directed by the list ordinance of the Central Park, as directed by the list ordinance of the Common Council, sutherizing the appropriation of \$250,000 for each purpose, and that he report to the Common Council the amount of said bands already issued, and that the ordinance creating the issue of said stock be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ald Evivery complained that he had been much

Ald. FULMER complained that he had been much

A'd. FULMER complained that he had been much disappointed in the manner of doing business on the Central Park. He was in hopes that he could send men to the park to be employed, but was told that he must limit his rumber to ten.

Ald. Wilson also complained, and hoped the subject would be investigated.

Ald. Coulter spoke in severe terms of the Central Park Commissioners, and contended that they were doing no good with the appropriation, and that none but Black Republicans were employed on the work. He urged that the appropriation be withdrawn.

Ald. Tucker hoped this Board would cease to make itself ridiculous by such resolutions and speeches. The Central Park Commissioners, in his opinion, were defined considerations. It was no use to put more men in the country of the best—for the city's good, and not for political considerations. It was no use to put more men in the new country of the country of the country of the statem on except to do nothing. The Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward for the Commissioner for favore. He had yet to lears, adding from the return of votes in that Alderman's

District whether he had a party left. He was autoriched to hear Aldermen, after having used the laborers to swell the vote for their party and revortic condidate for Mayor, urge the withdrawal of the issue of bonds. Such an act would throw those laborers at work out of an ployment, and make matters worse than ever.

Alto, Oways said the burden of the argament of Alderman Coulier and others of his party was to the effect that the Commissioners had not employed all hemocrate on the work. All he bad had put on weakeven men, and he heard of others. Phenocrate having iten men. It was a fact that the Democrate had not end to the farth than the other commission. The Commissioners were high-chiedden on the Heart and the men complete. The Democrate had by far the largest namber now employed, and he was automished to hear them complete. The Commissioners were high-chiedden, and doirg their utmost to advance the interest of the city. He was a tatated by higher madices that those nembers here who, by this resolution, sought to throw all the laborers out of employment.

Ald, BLUET, also spoke in favor of the action and course of the Central Park Commissioners. He had yet to learn that the city had yet related any money on his bords prepased to be issued. He did not know of any members in this Board, except Democrats, who had their nen employed on the Park, and yet they complained. The best mode of disposing of this subject was to refer it to the Funance Committee.

Ald, McSernon opposed a reference to the Finance Committee, as that committee had enough to do withcout this. His hoped he subject would be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, and have it well investigated. He had never asked men who came to him for work what were their politics, but he knew that the Central Park laborers were used for political purposes, and were matched up in a body in his Ward to vote. He knew Mr. Hogg, one of the Commissioners, in his epinion, were humburging the laboric prevents of the commissioners throughout the propositions of

as could be used to advantage in proceeding with the work.

Ald FULLMER spoke again, saying he did not sare if he got any more men employed or not; but he would go for cutting off the Commissioners' appropriation. After attempting a vulgar pun on the name of one of the Commissioners, he urged the adoption of the recolution and a thorough investigation.

The paper was finally referred to the Commistee on Lands and Places.

Ald Moneghan offered the following:

Whereas, it is currently reported that the Central Park Semmissioners are now and have been paying the laborers employed thereon at the rate of from thre to live shillings per day; and Whereas. Such a rate of payment is less than the swenger price paid for laboring men and an outrage on that portion of our munity, therefore

Resolved. That the subject be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places to inquire into and investigate, and that said Committee have power to send for books, persons and papers to assist them in their investigation.

This was ad 1 ted

This was ad: ted
The Crystal Palace.—Ald. Wilson woved to make
the Crystal Palace removal the special order for
Friday, which was carried.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. Monday, DEC 7.—Jones N. Phillips in the Chair.
After some half dozen abortive attempts, the Board
last night succeeded in getting a quorum.
Business began by finishing up a short list of third

readings.

Air. Boole then moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the consideration of all the papers before them, and that said papers be ordered to a third reading. The motion occasioned a warm opposition, whereupon it was withdrawn.

A member of the 7th Regiment petitioned for a new

a member of the 7th Regimett petitioned for a sew coat, having lost his overcoat in the Governor's room, on the night the body of Gen. Worth was lying there. He says he left it in charge of a policeman, by order of his superior officers, but a thief took it while the policeman slumbered. Referred to the Committee on Police.

The Committee on Police reported in favor of donat-

The Committee on Police reported in favor of donating \$1,000 to the widow of the late Wm. Stimson, who was drowned by falling from a pier in the 7th Ward, in Jure last. Adopted.

Mr. Howard, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, cent in the following bills:

Mr. Henry Howard, To Ed. H. Santon, Dr. Jan. 1, 1857.—Funeral Expenses of Fatrick Moerate, As.

Jan. 1, 1857.—Funeral Expenses of Fatrick Moerate, St. Deceased of Funtam Hose Co., No 31.

Six foot, superior resewood coffin, ex-secrewed and hased with satin. Six superior silver plated handles to do..... German silver plate engraved (cross)...... Washing and laying out.... Wishing and laying out.
Shart and socks.
Superior merino wrapper, silk cord and tassel.
Coliar and black silk cravat.
Outside case.
House and wagon to Caivary Cemetery with Box.
Two-horse heres to remove body from City Hospital to
No. 335 Rivington street.
Four-horse open glass herse with eight plumes to Caivary
Cemetery.
Name in slivered letters on hearse.
Four coaches to Caivary Ceme ery.
Sixteen pair white silk gloves.
Four porters to carry.
Farriages.
Attendance.

Total.

Total.

Muerthe was a member of the Company, act a member of the Fire Department, as he had not passed his examination, and died of injuries received by being run over while going to a fire.

Second bill of Mr. Secior, for funeral expenses of Richard H. Huntington, deceased, of Engine Company No. 38, who was killed while running to a fire.

Same items as the former, with additional charges of \$5 to for freight of body to Utica; \$4 to for gioves at Utica; \$ sichases to Utica, \$4 to 19; total richard for Utica, \$4 to 19; total richard for Utica, \$4 to 19; total richard for Utica, \$4 to 19; hotel expenses, &c., swelling the amount to \$218 70.

The above were referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Department.

Mr. Ottarson presented petitions from the managers and Governors of the Woman's Hospital, asking for the use of a block of ground between Fortzninth and Fiftieth etreets and Fourth and Lexisgies avenues, whereon to build the Stat, Hospital for women. The petition was signed by the following exponsible names:

Mrs. B. F. Parker, See'y.
Mrs. J.seeph Lawrence,
Mrs. Thee Dewtth,
Mrs. H. B. Bogert,
Mrs. Pilaba Peekt,
Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.
Mrs. C. B. Hateh,
Mrs. C. B. Hateh,
Mrs. C. B. Hateh,
Mrs. A. T. Crance,
Mrs. J. C. Concrest,
Mrs. D. G. Concrest,
Mrs. Henry Belon,
Mrs. D. G. Concrest,
Mrs. Henry Belon,
Mrs. D. Googne,
Mrs. D. Googne,
Mrs. D. Googne,
Mrs. D. Hoese Green,
Mrs. Mones H. Griannist,
Mrs. G. W. Havsh,
Mrs. P. U. Juhanten,
Mrs. G. G. Howinse,
Mrs. D. G. Montgomery,
Mrs. D. House,
Mrs. D. Baltdamere,
Mrs. D. Barvetta,
Mrs. D. Barvetta,
Mrs. Horsce Webber,
Mrs. Horsce Webber,
Mrs. J. C. Wheeles, women. The petition was a responsible names:
Goreraors.
Hon. Mark Spencer, Pres't, Peter Cooper,
Henry J. Raymond,
Stewart Brown,
John D. Wolfe,
John C. Green,
A. R. Wetmore,
Edwin D. Mergas,
Valentine Moti,
Benj. F. Butier.
R. B. Minturn,
John W. Francis,
Cyrus Curtis, Cyrus Curtis, Horace Green, George T. Trimble, H. M. Schieffelin,

George T. Timute,
H. H. & Ablefelin,
H. E. & Benedict,
F. C. Benedict,
F. L. Kennedy,
R. J. Kennedy,
R. J. Kennedy,
Mrs. G. G. Howland,
Mrs. G. G. Howland,
Mrs. G. G. Howland,
Mrs. G. G. Howland,
Mrs. P. U. Jahanten,
Mrs. David Codwise, lat Directrees.
Mrs. David Codwise, lat DiMrs. R. B. Minturn, 2d do.
Mrs. Jacob Leroy, Treas'r.
Mrs. T. C. Dorema, Asvit
The subject was referred to a Special Committee,
consisting of Meesrs. Ottarson, Jones and Dahecty.
The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen,
by a vote of 42 to 2. to pay Stephen H. Brasch \$2,000
for services as clark to the Briggs-Mathell Committee,
A resolution to donate \$2,000 to the Fire Department Fund was referred to the Committee of the